



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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6 August 1993

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CONTENTS

6 August 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Armed Men Kill 64, Injure 88 in Ouaddai Attack [Njamena Radio]	1
Deby on 'Unfortunate Incidents' [Njamena Radio]	1

Congo

Gunshots Heard Following Accord; Reaction Reported [AFP]	1
Gabon's Bongo Comments [Libreville Radio]	1
Parties Ordered To Obtain Special Permission To Meet [Brazzaville Radio]	2

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

President Moi Comments on Needs of Developing Nations [Nairobi Radio]	3
---	---

Somalia

Rally in Mogadishu Protests U.S. 'Neocolonialism' [Voice of the Great Somali People]	3
--	---

Tanzania

Zanzibar Government Warns Opposition Not To Incite Military [Zanzibar Radio]	3
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Violence in East Rand Region	4
De Klerk, Mandela Discuss Situation [SAPA]	4
ANC Comments on Meeting [SAPA]	4
Mandela 'Misinformed' on Situation [Johannesburg TV]	4
Katlhông Suspects Said ANC Members [SAPA]	5
Police Captain on Measures [Johannesburg Radio]	5
Negotiators Expect IFP To Return to Talks After 14 Aug [SAPA]	5
Peace Secretariat Chairman Admits Accord 'Shortcomings' [Umtata Radio]	6
APLA Rejects Multiparty Peacekeeping Force Proposal [SAPA]	6
ANC Questions Thebe Corporation on U.S. Computer Deal [BUSINESS DAY 5 Aug]	6
Further on Municipal Workers' Strike Situation in Cape [Johannesburg Radio]	6
South African Press Review for 6 Aug [THE CITIZEN 5 Aug, etc]	7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Further on Military Situation in Huambo, Other Areas	8
Government Proposes Truce [Luanda Radio]	8
Radio Reports Overall Situation [Luanda Radio]	8
UNITA Antiaircraft Weapons Hit [Luanda TV]	8
More Than 30 Raids Over Huambo [London International]	8
UNITA Condemns Raids [London International]	9

Mozambique

Renamo Spokesman Threatens Destruction of Frelimo [Lisbon Radio]	9
Government Reports Threat to UN [Maputo Radio]	9
Renamo Communique 'Stupid Ploy' [Maputo Radio]	10
Chissano To Meet Dhlakama 'Without Preconceived Notions' [MEDIAFAX 6 Aug]	11

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

Sawyer on Peace Accord Implementation, Expectations [London International]	12
--	----

Nigeria

Committee Releases Report on Interim Government Makeup [London International]	12
Civilian Majority Recommended [Lagos Radio]	13
President Comments on Report [Lagos Radio]	13
Abiola Warned Against Setting Up Government-in-Exile [AFP]	13
Abiola, UK's Chalker Discuss Political Situation [AFP]	14
CD Calls For Rallies, 'Civil Disobedience' 12-14 Aug [AFP]	14
Government Receives PRC Support for Permanent UN Seat [Kaduna Radio]	15

Togo

Supreme Court Rejects Olympio Candidacy [Lome Radio]	15
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Chad

Armed Men Kill 64, Injure 88 in Ouaddai Attack

AB0508210693 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpts] The ordinary cabinet meeting was held this morning and chaired by the head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby. The cabinet made some appointments to some top positions in the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telecommunication. A report was presented on the prevailing military situation in the country. The cabinet also mentioned the killings in the Ouaddai. Here is the report on the meeting by Ahmat Alabo, government spokesman and minister of communications, posts and telecommunications:

[Begin Alabo recording] The cabinet held a meeting today, 5 August, chaired by Col. Idriss Deby, president of the Republic and head of state, and examined the three items on its agenda. [passage omitted]

The minister delegate to the presidency in charge of national defense presented a report on the country's military situation. He informed the cabinet on the progress made in the first phase of the reorganization of the Chadian National Army, which will be completed by the end of August. The minister of national defense also briefed the cabinet on the global military situation throughout the national territory. The transition government would mobilize the necessary resources to enable the Chadian National Army to accomplish its mission with pride and dignity.

The cabinet was also briefed on the massacre of civilians at the weekly market in Nioulay, a village not far from Chokoyan in Ouadi Hamra District in the Ouaddai Prefecture. Armed men attacked this village, killing 64 and wounding 88 others.

The government deplors this tragedy and extends its condolences to the relatives of the victims. Directives have been given to the local administrative and military authorities in the region to pursue and neutralize the assailants. A ministerial delegation will be sent to Abeche to evaluate the situation. [end recording]

Deby on 'Unfortunate Incidents'

AB0508211593 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpt] The head of state, Colonel Idriss Deby, this morning received the press. Among issues raised with the media men included the social situation in the country, particularly with the recent unfortunate incidents in Sarr in the Moyen Chari region, which the head of state recounted and went on to describe as very serious. He noted that a citizen had no right to take the law into his own hands. He urged the authorities of the central government and the local government administrators to be alert to their responsibilities so that such developments do not recur. [passage omitted]

Congo

Gunshots Heard Following Accord; Reaction Reported

AB0508150593 Paris AFP in French 1056 GMT
5 Aug 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Aug (AFP)—It was observed in Brazzaville that Congolese opposition supporters, who were apparently unhappy about the accord signed in Libreville yesterday between the presidential group and the opposition coalition to solve the electoral dispute, fired isolated gunshots in Ouendze District, north Brazzaville last night.

This morning there was no public demonstration against the signing of the accord in the opposition strongholds of Bacongo and Makelekele in south Brazzaville or Talanga in north Brazzaville, where barricades were recently erected. In Talanga, however, it appeared that several opposition activists were disappointed by the terms of the accord reached through the mediation of President Omar Bongo, the OAU, and France.

An activist belonging to the Congolese Labor Party, the former single ruling party and a leading opposition party, remarked: "I was not expecting the 'old man,' the opposition coalition chairman, Bernard Kolelas, to go to Libreville to sign a text that did not meet any of our demands." Clement Mierassa, an opposition leader and former industrial development minister, declined to make any comments. He told AFP: "I have nothing to say."

But Tsaty Mabiala, the presidential group spokesman, was pleased that the accord had been signed. He stressed that "the people were the main winners." Mr. Mabiala told AFP that "there is no winner or loser," but pointed out that "the accord contained the points which were of major concern to the presidential group," the coalition of parties close to President Pascal Lissouba. Mr. Mabiala added: "The most important thing in our view is that calm has returned to the country." He called on opposition parliamentarians, who were elected in the 2 May early parliamentary elections but refused to take part in National Assembly proceedings, to rejoin their "colleagues of the presidential group."

Gabon's Bongo Comments

AB0508170493 Libreville RTG Chaîne Nationale Radio
Network in French 1200 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpts] As we indicated in the headlines, the resolution of the Congolese crisis will be one of the key items of this cast. President Omar Bongo who, as you know, played the role of mediator, saw his efforts crowned yesterday. He managed to secure from the two parties, namely the presidential coalition and the opposition, the commitment to resolve the dispute arising from the last parliamentary elections in Congo. [passage omitted] Soon after the signing of the peace accord, President

Omar Bongo urged the Congolese politicians to give real meaning to the Libreville Accord. We listen to Mr. Bongo:

[Begin Bongo recording] What I ask of you, both for this agreement which we have just signed and for the joint communique which you agreed upon in Brazzaville, is that on behalf of your country, which we all cherish, and on behalf of its inhabitants, you act in such a manner that this joint communique and this Libreville Accord may serve as the guideline of any Congolese political agreement. Thus, you will begin, soberly, all that which could not be done when it had to be done; i.e., the first round of elections in accordance with the terms defined by the agreement, and the second round. The outcome, I think, will produce no winner nor loser. If there is a winner, it is the Congolese people. If there is a loser, it is the Congolese people because we (?emanate) from the will of that sovereign people. In short, I would like to thank you once more for making the trip to Libreville and assure you that our (?best wishes), encouragement,

and prayers accompany you. May Congo regain its peace and stability of yesteryear and may its sons and daughters settle back to work [words indistinct]. This is what I had to tell you, and I wish to thank you once more for the trust you placed in us. Thank you. [end recording]

Parties Ordered To Obtain Special Permission To Meet

AB0608112593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The Crisis Committee's fourth communique, which was sent to Radio Congo on 5 August, states that meetings are banned for the entire duration of the state of emergency. This is in line with Article 5, paragraph 5 of Decree 52/8 of 28 July 1962 on the state of emergency. Therefore, between now and 15 August at noon, all leaders of political parties and organizations are requested to obtain special permission for any meetings from the joint leadership of the Crisis Committee.

Kenya

President Moi Comments on Needs of Developing Nations

EA0408203693 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said there was need for developed nations to look sympathetically at the developing nations because of the complexities of their political and economic problems. President Moi said many countries in the developing world have only been independent for around 30 years. He said even as they attempt to democratize their political institutions they have to cope with the opposition from within the government.

President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi when he bid farewell to the ambassador of Denmark, Mr. Eric Fiil, who has been recalled home after five years in Kenya to be in charge of environment and sustainable development.

The president noted that opposition sympathizers were undermining the government from within and it is difficult to contend with them. President Moi stressed that African countries have to contend with problems of national unity since cohesiveness was elusive due to the different ethnic groups. President Moi said developing countries therefore ought to be treated with understanding instead of hostility by developed nations. He hailed Denmark for its continued assistance to Kenya, noting that relations between the two countries were cordial. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Rally in Mogadishu Protests U.S. 'Neocolonialism'

EA0508201393 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpts] A huge rally attended by intellectuals, religious leaders, youths, women, and others from all levels of society was today held in 1 July Square in Mogadishu. The aim of the rally was to express how the Somali people are opposed to the massacres being perpetrated

by the United States against the Somali people under the umbrella of the UN Operation in Somalia.

Addressing the rally, Omar Ahmad Gas, the United Somali Congress Executive Committee information secretary, underlined the importance of jointly confronting neocolonialism, which is spearheaded by the United States with the hope of colonizing the Somali people so it can pillage and exploit the country's land and maritime resources. [passage omitted] The rally was successful. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Zanzibar Government Warns Opposition Not To Incite Military

EA0508202793 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili 1600 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] The revolutionary government of Zanzibar has issued a very strong warning to some of the leaders and youth wings of the opposition parties to stop inciting members of the Armed Forces and involving them in political activities. The warning was issued today by the minister of state in the Office of the President, regional administrator and head of the SMZ [expansion unknown], Brigadier Adam Mwakanjuki in his office while addressing the press.

Explaining the government's stand, he said that the government will take legal action against any youth wingers of any opposition parties seen to be persuading members of the Armed Forces to engage in political activity.

Brig. Mwakanjuki stressed that the responsibility of the members of the Armed Forces is to protect the country, the people and their property, and therefore it is completely wrong to involve members of the Armed Forces in political activity. He called on opposition leaders and their youth wingers to recruit members to streamline their parties from other sectors (?of society) and stop going to the camps to persuade the fighters.

Mwakanjuki drew attention to the ruling by the Revolutionary Party and the government that any fighters interested in involving themselves in political activity are free to retire at any time and join the party of their choice. At the same time, he assured all the citizens that the government will be fully alert in safeguarding democracy and the freedom of every citizen.

Further Reportage on Violence in East Rand Region**De Klerk, Mandela Discuss Situation***MB0508194793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923**GMT 5 Aug 93*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 5 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk and African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela have agreed to pursue ways of ensuring the involvement of political leaders in defusing violence, says a statement from the SP's [State President] Office. The two held four hours of talks in Pretoria on Thursday evening. They would hold further discussions towards this end, the statement said.

The two delegations included Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and ANC chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa. The meeting followed the carnage on the East Rand which has claimed 137 lives since Saturday.

During the "fundamental discussions" both delegations expressed serious concerns about the critical situation in the area, the SP's Office said. Mr. de Klerk emphasised the government's responsibility of ensuring the maintenance of law and order. "Against this background and as a result of the serious situation on the East Rand the government decided at the cabinet meeting on Wednesday on special steps including the deployment of relatively large numbers of security force members to stabilise the situation with immediate effect. These operations commenced earlier today (Thursday) and will continue until the situation is sufficiently stabilised," the statement said.

No statement was immediately forthcoming from the ANC. Mr. Mandela visited Katlehong earlier on Thursday, where he announced that arrangements were being made for him and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to jointly tour the East Rand townships. "We need to put in place a lot of strategies to stop the violence in the townships," he told a rally of about 7,000 people.

Mr. Mandela also accused hostel residents of conniving with police commanders to foment violence, and called for the South African Police's Internal Stability Unit to be withdrawn from the East Rand and for hostels to be guarded and regularly searched by locally-based police. This should continue until a new peace-keeping force "in which MK (the ANC's armed wing) will be very visible" moved in, he said. No reaction to the charge was contained in Mr. de Klerk's statement.

ANC Comments on Meeting*MB0508201693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2000**GMT 5 Aug 93*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 5 SAPA—A tour of East Rand townships by African National Congress [ANC] and government delegations was proposed by ANC President Nelson Mandela at four hours of talks with President F

W de Klerk on Thursday evening. Mr. Mandela suggested that the ANC and government should jointly visit the area as a matter of urgency, specifically to "verify" police activities around hostels and police treatment of residents.

"Whereas the ANC delegation expressed their preparedness to conduct an inspection in loco tonight, none of the government delegation were able to do so tonight because they claimed to have other commitments. A joint delegation will visit the area at the earliest possible stage," read a statement from the ANC.

Mr. Mandela was accompanied to the talks by ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, as well as NEC [National Executive Committee] members Joe Nhlanhla and Matthew Phosa.

"The African National Congress delegation expressed their deep concern about the deteriorating situation in the East Rand, especially in Katlehong" which Mr. Mandela had earlier visited, according to the statement. "It was made clear that the ANC was dissatisfied with the conduct and approach of the South African Police. Concern was especially expressed about the lack of consultation by the police with community leaders, the Joint Operational Co-ordinating Centre (JOCC), and peace monitors before embarking on the deployment of police and defence force members.

"The explanations provided by the government delegation were not satisfactory," the ANC said. "The ANC emphasised the crucial importance of full consultation with community leaders (regarding) the deployment and activities of police in violence torn areas." The government's unilateral action was contrary to the spirit of multiparty negotiations, the movement charged.

Earlier, Mr. de Klerk's office said he and Mr. Mandela had agreed to pursue ways of ensuring the involvement of political leaders in defusing violence.

Mr. de Klerk had emphasised the government's responsibility of ensuring the maintenance of law and order. "Against this background and as a result of the serious situation on the East Rand the government decided at the cabinet meeting on Wednesday on special steps including the deployment of relatively large numbers of security force members to stabilise the situation with immediate effect.

"These operations commenced earlier today (Thursday) and will continue until the situation is sufficiently stabilised," his office said. Both Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela's statement confirmed further meetings were anticipated.

Mandela 'Misinformed' on Situation*MB0608100493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Aug 93*

[Text] Inkatha's Themba Khoza has criticized ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela,

saying Mr. Mandela is misinformed about the realities in the warring East Rand. Mr. Khoza said Mr. Mandela preferred to ignore the involvement of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] in the violence. He was responding to accusations made by Mr. Mandela at a rally in Katlehong yesterday in which Mr. Mandela said IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]-supporting hostel dwellers were colluding with the police in fomenting the violence.

Katlehong Suspects Said ANC Members

MB0508114593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Pretoria Aug 5 SAPA—Some of the 14 suspects arrested in connection with Wednesday's shooting incident in Katlehong on the East Rand were African National Congress [ANC] and ANC Youth League members, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel claimed on Thursday.

He said in a statement preliminary investigations had also shown that the weapons—two hand-grenades and three firearms—seized by police during the incident were destined for use against members of the South African Police.

"This incident clearly illustrates the urgent need for the leaders of both organisations (ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]) involved in violence to control and discipline their supporters and to take constructive steps to end violence.

"(ANC President) Nelson Mandela's visit to the area on Thursday will provide an excellent opportunity to set in motion the process of ending the rivalry between the ANC and IFP," said Mr Kriel.

Police Captain on Measures

MB0508154593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 93

[From the Channel Africa report]

[Text] The South African Police has announced a number of measures aimed at cutting the violence in the volatile townships east of Johannesburg. Police say troops patrolling the area will be (?fitted) with light machine guns. According to a high-ranking officer, police will not hesitate to respond with (?full force) against anyone who fires at the security forces. Spokesman for the minister of law and order, Captain Craig Kotze:

[Begin recording] [Kotze] We have to address the root causes of the problem. It's pointless, the police can only really address the symptoms. We need a political initiative by the political organizations involved in the conflict to end the violence.

[Channel Africa correspondent Ken Daniels] There has been talk of civil war breaking out (word indistinct). Is it not necessary now to bring in troops?

[Kotze] Well, the fact of the matter is that we can bring in as many troops as we like, but at the end of the day unless we address the underlying causes, unless the engine of the conflict which is the political rivalry is actually stopped, the violence will not end.

[Daniels] Is that the feedback from the (word indistinct) that is the underlying cause?

[Kotze] Well, certainly, I mean there are many different causes for individual acts of violence in the townships now, criminal elements do jump on the bandwagon too, but there is no doubt in our minds that the primary underlying cause is in fact the political rivalry between Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress], and they have a heavy responsibility to actually address that, to control their supporters so that the violence can end. Policing and military solutions will not solve what is essentially a political problem. We need a political solution. [end recording]

Negotiators Expect IFP To Return to Talks After 14 Aug

MB0608095093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 6 Aug 93

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Aug 6 SAPA—Although there is cautious optimism about the return of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and kwaZulu government to multiparty negotiations, no firm decision is expected until after the IFP Central Committee meets on the weekend of August 14.

This is what negotiators deduced from the most recent bilaterals the IFP and kwaZulu government [KZG] delegations had with the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party [NP] on Thursday.

According to senior sources at the World Trade Centre talks at Kempton Park, the discussions focus on three issues which the IFP and KZG need to clarify. Three sub-committees have been established to advise the main negotiating teams on:

- the concept and related problems with "sufficient consensus";
- constitutional principles and to what extent they meet the IFP's federalist needs; and
- how the IFP/KZG will participate in the process should they not return to the Multiparty Negotiating Council.

Reports from these committees are expected to be finalised in time for the IFP Central Committee meeting next weekend.

The National Party has taken on a key role in efforts to persuade the parties to return and will now also employ its Natal executive to boost its main negotiating team led by Ministers Roelf Meyer and Dawie de Villiers.

The Natal NP's congress at Amanzimtoti next week will draw the state president and most of the cabinet to the region, and it can be expected that further high-level talks will precede the IFP's Central Committee meeting.

Peace Secretariat Chairman Admits Accord 'Shortcomings'

MB0508175293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] National Peace Secretariat Chairman Antonie Gildenhuys has admitted that the peace accord had shortcomings, but he says it is effective and has gone a long way in preventing violence in East Rand townships from spreading in the Transvaal. Gildenhuys has been speaking at a peace and human rights conference in Durban. He says the peace accord lacks legal teeth to deal with breaches, but this is being dealt with by a special subcommittee.

APLA Rejects Multiparty Peacekeeping Force Proposal

MB0508184393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 5 SAPA—The Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) on Thursday rejected the proposed multiparty peacekeeping force, calling it a tacit confirmation of the dismal failure of the National Peace Accord. "We are on record for refusing to sign the Pretoria-inspired so-called National Peace Accord for the simple reason that it glaringly failed to address the issue of (violence)," said the chief information officer of the Pan Africanist Congress' armed wing Jonny Majozo.

"The... peace force is, to us, part and parcel of a grand scheme designed to disintegrate some military formations and co-opt their members into the regime's defence and security force. We hold that peace... will only come about through a negotiated mutual cessation of hostilities (which includes the) joint monitoring of all armed formations during the transitional period under a neutral authority," he said in a statement faxed to SAPA from Dar es Salaam.

The peacekeeping force was proposed by African National Congress Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa earlier this week.

ANC Questions Thebe Corporation on U.S. Computer Deal

MB0508163793 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Aug 93 p 1

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] wants Thebe Investment Corporation to clarify whether its deal with U.S. computer firm Digital Equipment transgresses ANC sanctions policy. ANC deputy international affairs head Aziz Pahad said yesterday.

Thebe is headed by senior ANC figures and was set up with R[and]8m [million] from a trust fund begun by ANC president Nelson Mandela. Its computer subsidiary Bhekisizwe Computer Systems recently concluded a deal with Digital to sell its products locally.

"If policy has been violated the matter will be taken up with them," Pahad said.

The ANC moved yesterday to quell the Thebe controversy, saying that while Thebe was an independent company "we hope that they too would comply with the general policy positions of the ANC and the broad democratic movement in SA."

Thebe MD [Managing Director] Vusi Khanyile said the company's investment portfolios were in line with ANC policy and that there had been a misunderstanding of the ANC policy guidelines which did not prevent investors from identifying partners, conducting market surveys and doing feasibility studies.

However, an AP report quoted Digital's marketing manager Vikkee Love saying that full operations, including sales, began on July 1 this year.

The ANC said it was encouraging investors to return to SA by making their preparations now in anticipation of the establishment of a transitional executive council but that no new investment was to take place until it had been formed. Pahad said the ANC was not in a position to take concrete moves against sanctions transgressors but it could "indicate concern" at violations.

Further on Municipal Workers' Strike Situation in Cape

MB0508153993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Negotiations are taking place in the western Cape between representatives of the South African Municipal Workers' Union and municipal officials to end the municipal strike now in its fourth day. The strike has been suspended only in Cape Town, but some municipal employees in Belville are reported to have returned to work. In the Karoo, workers at Beaufort West who failed to report for duty have been dismissed but are to be allowed to apply for reappointment. At virtually all northern Transvaal towns, with the exception of Pietersburg, hundreds of strikers returned to work this morning. At Pietersburg up to 600 strikers were dismissed yesterday, but they will be allowed to apply for reappointment next Wednesday. The Town Council is employing temporary workers to remove refuse and perform other essential services. Striking municipal workers caused extensive damage in Knysna this morning after being

dismissed. They threw rubbish in the streets, destroyed plants, and broke the playground equipment in the play park.

South African Press Review for 6 Aug

MB0608134793

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of Multiparty Negotiations Haste—"Rush. Rush. Rush. Everything at the multiparty negotiations is being rushed," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 August. "But whether speed will bring about an interim constitution that will bring peace, never mind lasting peace, is doubtful." THE CITIZEN advises the delimitation commission "to have a rethink on the issues raised and for the multi-party negotiators to pause and consider the dangers of their headlong rush into a new dispensation that can result in violent opposition. It is also perhaps time for Mr De Klerk to tell his three main negotiators—Ministers Roelf Meyer, Dawie de Villiers and Leon Wessels—to think of satisfying other major players besides the ANC [African National Congress]."

THE STAR

New SABC Chairman "Compromise Choice"—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 August in a page 12 editorial believes the election of Dr. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri as chairman of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) "marks the end of an acrimonious dispute," and is "a positive development." Casaburri is a "compromise choice" but has "commendable qualities in her own right. At a time when there is a need to redress imbalances of race and gender, the appointment of a black woman to head the SABC is in itself welcome."

BUSINESS DAY

Police "Stabilization Operation" on East Rand Essential—"The 'stabilisation operation' by the Defence Force and police on the East Rand had become essential, and nobody should complain about their armoured entry into the area yesterday," points out a page 10 editorial in

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 August. However, "restoring stability will be a wasted exercise if it is achieved through methods which further undermine confidence in them among the law-abiding people in the communities in which they operate. The priority must be to build up that confidence, and this cannot be done if military vehicles are used with machine guns blazing, and innocent people are killed and injured in the cross fire. As far as we can tell, this sort of thing did not happen yesterday, and this record must stay intact."

SOWETAN

Whites-Only Conscription Abolition Welcome—The announced intention by the government to abolish "whites-only conscription into the South African Defence Force, though long overdue, should be welcomed," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 August. What is needed now is "a small professional army, backed by a Citizen Force which could be called up to help in times of disasters such as floods. The country should also be looking at how to get young people to serve society. Instead of conscripting them into the army and teaching them how to kill other human beings, some form of community service should be devised for them."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Call for Less Business "Hysteria" To Proposals—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 6-12 August in a page 38 editorial says: "A new government will have to develop ways—both symbolic and substantive—of demonstrating that it is dealing with post-apartheid demands. Certainly, it would be wise to dampen those expectations; certainly, too, a new government should be encouraged to seek expenditure cuts and examine how the large amounts already spent on education, for example, can be better used, before more money is thrown at the problem. But if business wants an educated workforce, if business wants infrastructure to be maintained and developed, if business wants to develop its internal markets, if business wants to avoid endemic violence, then it would do better to engage in constructive debate over ways of meeting the upsurge of popular demands that will follow the installation of a new government." THE WEEKLY MAIL calls for "less hysteria and more useful suggestions."

Angola

Further on Military Situation in Huambo, Other Areas

Government Proposes Truce

MB0608054993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Concerning the UN humanitarian aid plan, the UN Angola Verification Mission, UNAVEM, has already held talks with the government, and the latter has approved its plan, but with some conditions. In order for humanitarian aid operations to resume in conflict areas, the government proposes that hostilities cease and troops be separated so security zones can be created in those areas requiring aid. From the government's viewpoint, that operation should be overseen by the United Nations. Meanwhile, UNAVEM has also proposed to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola that the issue of humanitarian aid be renegotiated. To that end, a UNAVEM team is expected to visit Huambo this week. Joao Lins de Albuquerque, spokesman for UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, has said that visit has not materialized yet because UNAVEM is still waiting for permission from the government. [passage omitted]

Radio Reports Overall Situation

MB0508203593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] The war continues in Angola. Now, Huambo is again the center of attention as a result of military operations by the government forces in the central plateau. Bocoio, Cubal, and Ganda, in Benguela Province, were the first stages in the government forces' mission to free National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-occupied areas. Colonel (Chize Kulo), commander of the Angolan Armed Forces' [FAA] 8 Group, told ANGOP in Benguela Province that the UNITA forces had lost more than 300 armed men in the Serra do Pondo area, which saw the heaviest fighting for the recapture of Bocoio. Col. (Chize Kulo) added that the UNITA forces are experiencing hardship because of a lack of food and of [words indistinct] equipment, notably ammunition. Their combat preparedness is virtually nonexistent.

The situation remains unchanged in Cuito and Menongue, two areas which have commanded much attention over the last few months. Those two martyred cities suffer shelling, ambushes, and near hand-to-hand fighting on a daily basis. In Cuito, in particular, the UNITA forces today tried to infiltrate the city and divide it in two. Once the UNITA forces had been repelled, shelling resumed, clergymen were abducted, and fighting restarted in several outlying areas of Cuito. The aim of this new military ploy by Jonas Savimbi's men was to divide the city in two—north and south.

As always, the FAA troops, Angolan Police, and civilian defense forces were up to their task and repelled this attempt by the UNITA forces. In their vain attempt to take Cuito, the men of the Black Cockerel continue to shell peaceful people, killing children, women, and elderly. They also continue to abduct people, who are taken to unknown areas for (?dubious) purposes. Last week, the UNITA rebels abducted two Catholic priests and nine nuns. Reports say that an as yet undetermined number of [word indistinct] have had the same fate. It is important to recall that UNITA had already abducted two priests, one Brazilian and the other Italian, during the first two weeks of last month. Now, more than (?15) Catholic missionaries have been kidnapped by UNITA in less than one month.

Fighting has also continued in Menongue, the capital of Cuando Cubango. The UNITA forces have continue to shell FAA positions over the last few days and have intensified their [word indistinct] operations. Yesterday, four people—including a child—were killed after activating mines in the northern area. Those persons had been walking to plantations in search of food.

Meanwhile, the FAA forces in Menongue have expressed their satisfaction with the ongoing military operations in the central plateau. Brigadier Sa Miranda has said that that will help increase the combat morale of the government troops in Menongue and Cuito.

[Begin Miranda recording] It was with much satisfaction that we received the news that the offensive against Huambo has already begun. The illegal UNITA forces had resorted to military means to take that city a few months ago, leading to (?suffering), shortages, misery, and a needlessly high mortality rate among children, women, youths, and the elderly in that part of the central plateau. [end recording]

UNITA Antiaircraft Weapons Hit

MB0508204393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff spokesman, told ANGOP that the government Air Force today bombed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military bases throughout the central plateau. UNITA bases came under attack particularly in the areas of Bailundo, Cachiumbo, Gove, Andulo, and Chinguar. Brig. Jota said the Angolan Air Force continues to strike well-defined military targets in Huambo and its outlying areas. The FAA General Staff spokesman added that all UNITA antiaircraft capability has been systematically destroyed.

More Than 30 Raids Over Huambo

MB0608083793 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 5 Aug 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] The Angolan Government has disclosed that it carried out more than 30 air raids over the central city of Huambo, where National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has one of its principal bases. The Luanda government also said those operations are to continue until it has regained control over the city. Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota, Angolan Armed Forces spokesman, has reported that UNITA military positions and convoys were destroyed during yesterday's raids.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, had its offices destroyed by shells during those attacks. It has called for an end to hostilities and for what it has described as indiscriminate attacks on Huambo civilians. Brig. Jose Manuel Jota expressed regret over the damage done to the ICRC building, which is near the UNITA Military Command headquarters.

UNITA Condemns Raids

MB0608091993 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 5 Aug 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In Angola, the governmental Army reports it destroyed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] Military Command building in Huambo last night. An Army spokesman said the Air Force also bombed UNITA military bases in Cachimbo and Bailundo. Though Aldemiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the Angolan presidency, has denied in an interview with Portugal's Radio Renascenca that the attacks had also sought civilian targets, the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] issued a communique today saying, quote, several wards of the city of Huambo, including exclusively civilian wards, continue to be affected by those bombings, unquote. Governmental aircraft are reported to have continued their attacks on Huambo today. The ICRC delegate in Angola has said the dead and wounded were lying in the city's streets after the bombs destroyed several buildings. Christophe Harnische also described as false the government's explanation that the ICRC offices had been destroyed because they were in the vicinity of a UNITA base. Through (Alcides Sacala), its delegate in Brussels, UNITA has reacted in the following manner to the Air Force attacks on Huambo:

[Begin (Sacala) recording] UNITA hereby informs the international community that the Luanda government Air Force has been bombing the city of Huambo and its outlying areas since 3 August. Such acts are worthy of madmen and they seek the destruction of infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, nurseries, and factories, along with the highest possible number of civilian casualties. This is in line with the Luanda massacre, and it has claimed many lives among those foreigners who freely chose to stay in Huambo. Regrettably, despite all its (?signs), the residence of the local ICRC official was destroyed. The aforesaid official escaped alive. Despite the fact that those massacres are taking place, certain

European governments have chosen to remain silent. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola has also prevented Nigerian General Garuba and UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye from visiting Huambo on a peace mission. [end recording]

Mozambique

Renamo Spokesman Threatens Destruction of Frelimo

LD0608012393 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Mozambique is returning to war rhetoric: Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] is threatening to destroy Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. This is the response of the opposition party to alleged attacks by government troops on Renamo bases in Tete last month. Renamo's Raul Domingos explained to journalist Helena Mineiro the reasoning behind this warning addressed to the government:

[Begin recording] [Domingos] I would not call it a threat; as far as we are concerned, it is a warning. Our patience has its limits, and therefore, if provocation continues, it will be met with a Renamo reaction that will necessarily be of a military nature and aimed at strategic targets. This will have, to a certain extent, disastrous consequences for Frelimo itself.

[Mineiro] In your opinion, what should the government do? Is it just a matter of withdrawal, of ending the fighting?

[Domingos] Well, what should the government do? We believe the government should end these sorts of provocative actions. Any differences on the ground should be resolved at the level of commissions set up for implementation of the peace agreement. None of the sides should try to afford the luxury of taking unilateral initiatives or action to resolve differences.

[Mineiro] Could we say that with this decision of yours, destruction of Frelimo is at stake?

[Domingos] Well, I would like to repeat that if Frelimo is to continue draining, provoking us to the point of draining our patience, indeed, Frelimo's status may be at stake.

[Mineiro] Therefore, Frelimo may end, may be destroyed by Renamo.

[Domingos] I, we, believe that, yes. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Government Reports Threat to UN

MB0608054293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] The government team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] has sent a note to UN

Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] in response to a Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] communique signed by Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo team to the CSC. In its communique, Renamo states, quote, our military strategists will select a strategic target whose destruction will mean an end to the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], unquote.

Our news desk has received a copy of the aforesaid note, in which the government says that the Renamo communique is contrary to the spirit of the General Peace Accord and is in serious violation of Point 2 of Protocol 1, which states: Renamo undertakes not to resort to armed fighting from the time the cease-fire accord has come into force. The Renamo communique is also in violation of Point 4 of Protocol 6 of the joint declaration issued on 7 August 1992, which says that neither side will embark on hostile operations or acts through forces or individuals under its control.

The government's note further states that Renamo has also violated the agreement contained in Protocol 6, Paragraph D, which says that the sides agree to cease all internal and external propaganda as of the day of [word indistinct] in view of the seriousness of this violation, the Mozambican Government has notified the CSC so it can immediately assess the problem.

Renamo Major General Emilio Morais has said his organization is in the position to destroy Frelimo. According to him, Frelimo is militarily weakened at this stage. He reaffirmed that, in view of alleged attacks by governmental forces, Renamo is bound to lose its patience and it will then select and attack a strategic target. He added that operation will mean the end of Frelimo.

On 4 August, Renamo issued a communique saying that governmental forces are carrying out military operations which threaten the peace accord. That document states that the governmental forces have set up a position near a Renamo base in the (Nangol) area of Gaza Province's Bilene and Macia Districts. That document also says that that position was reinforced with 70 soldiers who subsequently attacked the Renamo base. Renamo also says its men did not respond to the attack.

Meanwhile, the CSC met in Maputo yesterday to discuss issues relating to alleged violations by both sides in Tete and in the areas of Salamanga and Zitundo, in Maputo Province.

Renamo Communique 'Stupid Ploy'

*MB0608114193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Aug 93*

[Report by Machado da Graca]

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello said today that the Mozambican Government has issued a declaration concerning the nonuse of force, which the United Nations and the international community have found fully satisfactory. The Mozambique National Resistance

[Renamo] had issued a similar declaration, but despite that, it has since published a communique, signed by Chief Negotiator Raul Domingos, which contradicts the declaration made within the framework of the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC]. To Ajello, the communique signed by Raul Domingos is completely unacceptable and it is the sort of stupid ploy that can take place if the use of force becomes permissible. To him, an attack of the type threatened by Renamo would not mean the end of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], as Raul Domingos says, but rather an end to peace in the country.

Ajello described as difficult the cease-fire violation talks. He added, though, that that was to be expected because we are dealing with the territorial administration issue, the most sensitive issue at this stage. The government, Renamo, and the United Nations held a tripartite meeting late this morning to continue discussing the matter. He also said that some issues are interfering with others. As an example, he noted that no confinement point had been decided for the Renamo troops yet precisely because the Afonso Dhlakama-led organization has chosen the village of Salamanga, which the government claims to control.

With regard to the Draft Electoral Law talks, UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello said he had hoped they would evolve more speedily than they have done so far. He noted that the UN Security Council is to meet on 18 August and will be very disappointed if the Electoral Law has not yet been approved. He added the UN Security Council might take some initiative. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that 100 soldiers have already arrived in the Nyanga training center in Zimbabwe to be trained as instructors for the future unified army. He also said he has been receiving reports that the atmosphere is good at the Nyanga training center. Another 440 men, 220 from each side, are expected to join those soldiers in Nyanga later this month.

Regarding the matter of a dual administration, Ajello said Renamo must accept that there is only one administration in the country. In turn, the government must ensure that that administration acts impartially. Concerning the trust fund [preceding two words in English] that has been created to help Renamo become a political party, Aldo Ajello said it has nearly \$6 million and added that another \$2 million has been pledged. He noted that only \$2 million is needed for the promised \$10 million. Nevertheless, the remaining amount will only come if the international community perceives the process to be moving forward. The second trust fund, to help other political parties, is faced with a similar situation. Ajello said there will be no money for that fund for as long as neither the Electoral Law has been approved nor the National Elections Commission has been appointed.

**Chissano To Meet Dhlakama 'Without
Preconceived Notions'**

*MB0608091393 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
6 Aug 93 P 1*

[Article by Orlando Muchanga: "Chissano: I Am Going to the Meeting Without Preconceived Notions"]

[Text] (Maputo) President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano says it is time "to start conceiving of Dhlakama living in Maputo", so the "peace process can move forward." He told MEDIAFAX yesterday that, with Dhlakama in the capital, "there would be constant meetings with the president of the Republic to overcome deadlocks."

Chissano said this when he left the residence of the Belgian ambassador in Maputo, where he had gone to sign the condolences book for the death of Belgian King Baudouin, 62, who had been Belgian monarch for 42 years. Chissano and Baudouin met when Chissano was foreign affairs minister.

The Mozambican head of state told us that there is no specific agenda for his upcoming meeting with Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, next week, and he added that is because, in his words, "it is not a matter of an agenda. It is a matter of continuous work." He also said the meeting will focus on issues pertaining to the peace process and on other issues which he or the Renamo leader may raise.

In a survey conducted in the first half of July, people felt the meeting should concentrate on issues relating to territorial administration, the Salamanga hostages (already solved), and the free movement of people and goods throughout Mozambican territory. Asked about what concessions the government might make in order to overcome obstacles to the national pacification process,

Chissano replied he will go to the meeting "without preconceived notions." He added, though, that "there would have been more regular meetings to settle problems if Dhlakama were already living in Maputo."

Concerning Renamo's latest territorial administration demands, the Mozambican head of state said those matters were never directly put to him.

Domingos, head of the Renamo team to the Supervision and Control Commission, told MEDIAFAX yesterday that the meeting "has no set date yet" and showed some reservations as to whether it would be held next week. He added that Dhlakama is "to receive the go ahead from me to come to Maputo" and he feels all has not been properly dealt with yet. Concerning the venue of the meeting, he said that "the Military Club has been thought of as the likely place." That is where the commissions overseeing the implementation of the Rome Accords have been meeting. Domingos explained that, in principle, the Renamo leader will be staying at a residence and he added the matter is being discussed with an ambassador he did not identify.

With regard to the agenda of the meeting, Domingos reiterated it would include the issue of territorial administration, along with another two issues: the media and police (military reinforcements for the police force). He also disclosed that, though his movement views as serious its members' complaints that they are being chased by state institutions, that issue was not one of the priorities for the meeting between Dhlakama and the president of the Republic.

Domingos said he has information that Chissano has instructed Diplomatic Adviser Francisco Madeira not to continue releasing details concerning the agenda of the meeting because he would prefer to discuss everything directly with Dhlakama. The meeting is arousing expectations in circles that hope it will unequivocally signal an improvement in the political climate.

Liberia**Sawyer on Peace Accord Implementation, Expectations***AB0508192293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Aug 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It's nearly a week since the cease-fire in Liberia came into effect after the agreement in Geneva between the warring parties: Amos Sawyer's interim government, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy], and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Their deal allows for an enlarged ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force, the disarmament and the encampment of the fighters, the setting up of a new transitional administration, and presidential and parliamentary elections in seven months, which some might say is very little time at all, and previous deals have collapsed within weeks, if not days. Journalist Theodore Siale has just been in Monrovia and he asked Amos Sawyer if all could be achieved in seven months without the risk of another Angola situation arising.

[Begin recording] [Sawyer] I can tell you... [pauses] I can tell you something—that we will be very much opposed to certifying a process of elections if at all the atmosphere is not conducive. I think this is... [pauses] The interim government has been very keen on this question, and to the extent that in this new transitional government we are a participant, you can rest assured that we are not going to propose, or we are not going to support any move to elections with arms around this place. We have the example of Angola staring at our face, and we are not about to make that mistake, surely.

[Siale] The other serious question you have is security-armed forces. Who will and how will comprise the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL]?

[Sawyer] Yeah.

[Siale] What happens to the NPFL, until an integration of perhaps all three factions merging into one?

[Sawyer] For the Army?

[Siale] Yeah.

[Sawyer] No, I think it will be a question, then, of starting afresh. It is possible that individuals who already have military training in any those may be recruited after screening, but not on the basis of having been a member of a group, but on the basis of being an individual suitable for recruitment into the Armed Forces. We are going to be keen again on the question of professionalism, on the question of regional balance, and on the question of developing the national character. People must be able to see themselves identified with the state, above all else.

[Siale] What happens after the peace accords? Is there anybody who would be held accountable (for violations of) human rights?

[Sawyer] Well, that is one of the things that have been (?glossed) over. [laughs] I don't know how this will be handled down the road in the future, but I do know that the Liberian people, as I know them now, as they feel now, will demand accountability. I do not think... [pauses] It may not be right now, it may be after elections, but I can foresee what happened in Argentina happening here, and people are going to be asking—perhaps, even during the elections campaign—people are going to be asking for their children, and somebody is going to have to be giving some account.

[Siale] [Words indistinct] out of every conflict, something positive always emerges.

[Sawyer] Yes.

[Siale] Has anything positive emerged that you have noticed—maybe, the people—out of this war?

[Sawyer] Well, I think there are many positive things. I think we surprised ourselves on some of those issues that have been talked about, that it is possible that we can have a government that can be tolerant and that people can interact with without fear; that it is possible to have a presidency that is de-mystified; and it is possible to emphasize the humanity of people rather than trying to disguise it in regal forms and all of this. Also, I think we have seen people share more than we ever did. [end recording]

Nigeria**Committee Releases Report on Interim Government Makeup***AB0508180093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Aug 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The committee set up last week by Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida to look into the composition, role, and other details of a proposed interim government has now submitted its report. The interim government is a compromise reached by the military government and the two political parties, SDP [Social Democratic Party] and NRC [National Republican Convention], after the nullification of the 12 June presidential elections. The committee was headed by Vice President Augustus Aikhomu and both parties and the military were represented. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The committee's report, submitted this afternoon, has not been made public, but some of the major recommendations were announced in the presentation address by Vice President Aikhomu. First, the proposed interim national government may

not be composed entirely of civilians. The vice president said in his address that the committee recommended that there should be a majority of civilians over military personnel in the government including its highest organ.

This is the strongest public indication so far that the membership of the government will be decided by the military and that the National Defense and Security Council, which is headed by President Babangida and is the highest organ of government, will remain after the installation of the interim national government on 27 August.

The committee noted that the proposed government was a product of the Babangida regime designed to complete the transition program and it urged President Babangida to issue appropriate laws which would give it legitimacy. Vice President Aikhomu said that the committee recommended a suitable life span which would enable the interim government to conclude its functions, but he did not disclose this tenure. President Babangida promised early and urgent action on the committee's report.

Shortly before the report was submitted, the government issued a public statement on the current foreign trip by Bashorun Moshood Abiola, the SDP candidate who claimed victory in the 12 June election. Information Secretary Uche Chukumerije said that the government welcomed the trip because it demonstrated its own commitment to the guarantee of freedom of movement to all Nigerians even though government was aware that Bashorun Abiola's mission abroad was to influence in his favor the current discussions on Nigeria in the American Congress. [end recording]

Civilian Majority Recommended

AB0508195193 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] The committee on the interim national government today submitted its report to President Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja. Presenting the document, the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, who headed the committee, said the panel recommended that the interim government should have a majority of civilians over military personnel. The committee also recommended that the highest ruling body of the interim government should be dominated by civilians. In addition, it recommended that the present administration should give a legal backing to the interim government through an enabling [word indistinct]. Admiral Aikhomu said this would obviate the shortcomings of the interim national government as a nonmilitary [words indistinct].

On the duration of the interim government, the vice president said the committee proposed a suitable period that would enable the government to conclude its functions. He explained that in arriving at its decisions, the committee was of a collective view that the interim national government was a product of the present administration designed to complete the transitional agenda and will derive its power of authority from the administration.

Receiving the report, President Ibrahim Babangida said in line with the democratic tradition of the present administration, it will consult and deliberate on the report. He pledged that the outcome of the deliberations will be made available to the public. A Radio Nigeria correspondent says the National Defense and Security Council has already begun discussion on the recommendations.

President Comments on Report

AB0608104093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 93

[From the correspondents' reports]

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says members of the committee on the interim national government have given credence to the indivisibility of Nigeria. He was receiving the panel's report in Abuja. State House correspondent Olagbo Laho has more on the story:

[Begin recording] [Laho] President Babangida said that the committee was able to tell the world that Nigerians are capable of finding solutions to their internal problems. He stated that there was no better way of showing to the world that Nigeria was endowed with enterprising, highly motivated, and hardworking people. General Babangida said that the committee has directed that [words indistinct] for a more united and indivisible country.

[Babangida] We have shown Nigeria and, indeed, the world that Nigerians are capable of finding solutions to their own internal problems. We have almost concluded an assignment [words indistinct] the development of democracy in our country. [passage indistinct]

[Laho] President Babangida said that with the democratic suggestions of the present administration, consultations and deliberations will quickly be made on the report of the committee.

Earlier the vice president announced some of the recommendations of the committee which [passage indistinct]. This is to avert the shortcomings of the interim government as a nonmilitary and nondemocratically elected government. [end recording]

Abiola Warned Against Setting Up Government-in-Exile

AB0508121093 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 5 Aug 93

[By Ade Obesisan]

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 5 (AFP)—Nigeria's military government faced Thursday the prospect of increased international isolation as Moshood Abiola traveled to the

United States to drum up western support for recognition of his victory claim in the June 12 presidential poll.

Abiola, the Yoruba tycoon widely believed to have won the June 12 election which the military annulled because of alleged irregularities, reiterated during a stopover in London that he stood firm in his demand that the military turn over power to him on August 27 as planned. [passage omitted]

In Washington, Abiola was to testify at a congressional hearing on the Nigerian crisis and expected to meet with U.S. Administration officials. [passage omitted]

Abiola, who has spoken of threats to his life, told the BBC his trip was not motivated by fears for his safety. But analysts said the U.S. visit was a kind of insurance policy for Abiola as any attempt on his life was likely to bring a strong western response.

The government meanwhile said allegations of assassination threats were unfounded and that Abiola was free to travel abroad whenever he wanted. But in an interview with the independent DAILY CHAMPION, Information Secretary Uche Chukumerije warned Abiola against setting up a government-in-exile. Doing so "will only serve to reinforce the image of an individual with an inordinate ambition, because all democratic institutions in the country which articulate the views of Nigeria, the parties and the National Assembly have actively been cooperating with government in the tripartite discussions to find a peaceful solution to the problem," he added.

Before leaving the country, Abiola scored points in his trial of strength with the military as a majority of SDP [Social Democratic Party] state chairmen defied their national executive and rejected the option of an interim government. He also threatened a Philippine-style "people's power" campaign to force the military to hand over power. The Campaign for Democracy, which groups about 40 human rights groups, has called for three days of anti-government demonstrations from next Thursday [12 August].

As a sign of the military government's growing isolation, the German Embassy here announced Thursday that a scheduled visit by a four-member German parliamentary delegation had been canceled because of the political crisis.

Abiola, UK's Chalker Discuss Political Situation

*AB0508133093 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT
5 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] London, Aug 5 (AFP)—Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola, proclaimed winner of annulled presidential elections in his country, met with a British Foreign Office official Thursday in a campaign to garner international recognition of his victory.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Abiola met for about an hour at his request with Overseas Development Minister Linda Chalker, to whom he "expressed his

views on the situation in Nigeria." The Foreign Office used the occasion to reiterate its condemnation of the cancellation of the June 12 election results by General Ibrahim Babangida and called on the military ruler to "keep his commitment to hand over power on the 27th of August." "There is no doubt for us that the 12 June election was free and fair," said the spokesman.

Abiola, who arrived here Wednesday [4 August], then left for Washington where he was to meet with U.S. officials and testify before a congressional committee on the political crisis in Nigeria. [passage omitted]

CD Calls For Rallies, 'Civil Disobedience' 12-14 Aug

*AB0508181093 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT
5 Aug 93*

[Text] Lagos, Aug 5 (AFP)—A pro-democracy umbrella group on Thursday [5 August] called for peaceful rallies and demonstrations next week in an escalating campaign of civil disobedience to force the military government to hand over power to the winner of the June 12 presidential election.

In a statement, the Campaign for Democracy (CD), which groups about 40 human rights groups, said the protest, scheduled for August 12 to 14, should involve "barricades, bonfires and various forms of civil disobedience."

It said workers, students, traders and vehicle owners should stay at home during the protest. But it warned against any "looting, stealing, destruction of property or ethnic or religious violence."

At least 17 people were killed when security forces moved against protestors and looters during similar protests in early July.

CD said President Ibrahim Babangida must turn over power to Moshood Abiola, who is widely believed to have won the June 12 poll which the military later annulled, citing alleged irregularities.

CD, which brought tens of thousands of people onto Lagos streets during three days of pro-Abiola demonstrations in early July, also urged Nigerians "to stock up food and other basic necessities" for the duration of next week's demonstrations.

The group also demanded the release of its leader, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, and two other detained human rights activists, Gani Fawehinmi and Femi Falana.

The three were arrested during the July 7 protest and charged with "conspiracy" and "sedition" for sponsoring a campaign of civil disobedience to press for a return of civilian rule on August 27.

Government Receives PRC Support for Permanent UN Seat

AB0508183593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Text] Nigeria has solicited the support of China in her bid to secure a permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council. The secretary for foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, made the request in Abuja when he granted audience to a Chinese delegation. Chief Mbu recalled that Nigeria and China had over the years maintained what he described as identical voting patterns at the United Nations.

The secretary reiterated that Nigeria's policy of recognizing only mainland China has not changed contrary to reports that the federal government had recognized Taiwan. He explained that the Taiwanese authorities made a request to be allowed to set up an office to cater for the needs of her nationals engaged in projects in the export processing zone set up by the federal government. The secretary reassured the envoy that the granting of the request and trade relations between Nigeria and Taiwan did not amount to diplomatic recognition.

The leader of the Chinese Embassy promised to convey Nigeria's policy on one China to his government. He stated that China had always supported African demands (?headed) by Nigeria and will therefore support Nigeria's bid for a seat on the United Nations Security Council. On Nigeria's current political problems, the envoy said China considered it as entirely Nigeria's internal affair.

Togo

Supreme Court Rejects Olympio Candidacy

AB0508225093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 5 Aug 93

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court of Togo this evening published the final list of candidates who are qualified to run in the 25 August presidential election. Five of the six candidates were cleared. Gilchrist Olympio, candidate of the Union of Forces of Change [UFC], was rejected because his application did not conform with the electoral code. The candidates whose applications were endorsed were: General Gnassingbe Eyadema, candidate of the Rally of the Togolese People, born on 26

December 1936 at Pia; Ife Adani Atakpamevi, candidate of the Togolese Alliance for Democracy, born on 9 December 1944 in Lome, a psychology teacher at the Universite du Benin [Lome]; Kouami Mensah Jacques Amouzou, independent candidate, born in 1936 at Gbakope, company executive; Edem Kodjovi Kodjo, candidate of the Collective of Democratic Opposition (COD-II) born on 23 May 1938 at Sokode, associate professor at the University of Paris I Pantheon, Sorbonne; and, finally, Counselor Yaovi Agboyibor, candidate of the Action Committee for Renewal, born in 1943 at Kouwe, lawyer by profession.

The UFC candidate, Gilchrist Olympio, will not be able to stand in the 25 August election because his application was rejected as being tainted with irregularities. Indeed, the electoral code stipulates that anyone who wishes to be a candidate in the presidential election must undergo an examination by a Togolese medical college which is recognized by the Supreme Court of Togo. But Olympio's medical certificates were issued in France by French doctors. The chairman of the medical college in charge of checking the physical and mental condition of the candidates personally notified the UFC candidate of the problems connected with his application. [passage omitted]

Also, based on the Ouagadougou III Accords and appointed by executive decree on 28 July, members of the new National Electoral Commission [CEN] were sworn in on Monday, 2 August, before the Supreme Court convened to a constitutional chamber. This ceremony formally ushers in the CEN. According to the 11 July Ouagadougou Accord, signed after negotiations between the Togolese Government delegation and that of COD-II, the CEN is required to play a key role in the resolution of the Togolese crisis. The two signing parties sought to secure a resolution through a democratic process, namely: the holding of free and fair elections to enable Togolese to freely chose their future leaders, guided only by their conscience. Formed on the basis of joint representation of the country's two major political currents, the nine-member CEN is automatically chaired by Mr. (Ekoue Sipiriwa Gaba), chief justice of the Supreme Court. [passage omitted]

In view of the urgency of the task to be performed, soon after their appointment, the chief justice urged members of the commission to settle down to work immediately; since their (?swearing in), they have been holding two sessions daily. [passage omitted]

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